

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.
DAILY EDITION, for 6 months \$15
" " " 1 " 3
WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received of any other terms
than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

(For the Confederate.

MY CARD.

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY. FROM WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, in which the people are informed that his Highness is above doing such and such things, his Highness is above doing such and such things, even tho' they should conduct to his political preferment.

This important State Paper appears in the "Standard" of to-day, (20th) over the autograph signature of W. W. Holden—in which he proclaims, once for all, that "he ain't a-gwine to withdraw from the canvass for Governor nor make no com-promise with the 'Destructives'—he's a-gwine to run clean thru' for Governor, carrying on his back cheeverian Adams and Col. Bunting, too, if he feels like taking a ride. And mor'n that, he don't intend to leave Professor Pen out in the cold, neither—nobody's toes shall git frost bitten but Vance's 'cause Mr. Holden aint under no particular obligations to Misier Vance no how. No, sirree! The mandate has gone forth! The great and glorious State of North Carolina was just about to go to pot for the want of a proper helmsman, and as nobody else would come out as her savior, I, William W. Holden, after being mighty urged, begged and persuaded, cummed!!!"

"Strike the helwag! I sound the tomjoman!
Let the loud hosanna ring!
Beat the huzzy fuzzy! Call the gongqong!
Bunting, fugglebum, dingo, bing!"

Short alond, Rumbumbumfuzzie,
And let the great Humba-bird sing!
Bow before the great Bumboose!
Runkum, bumen, funkemaling!!

Wake again, the Great Sunsunquin!
And the Runquakun, once more!
Hang on, the chankunquenquen!
Loudly let the wig-wag war!

Slaughter, now, the great Krumquakun,
Hang the Ball calf up to dry!
Harmakarum stayunshankie—
Make the great Runuskeus cry!!

From the Petersburg Register.

General Whiting.

We cheerfully insert the following communiqué in regard to the conduct of this officer in the battle of Monday last. We had no wish in our article of yesterday to place General Whiting in a false position, or to do him the slightest injustice. In truth, we did not report in the paper the half of what we heard from scores who represented themselves to have been in the battle, and to be personally cognizant of the entire truth of their statements. We presume that this matter will be sifted by a court martial, and justice done in the premises:

PETERSBURG, Va., May 18, 1864.

To the Editor of the Register:

It is not true as reported, that General Whiting has been relieved of his command, which is that of the Department of North Carolina, and Southwestern Virginia, to which he was assigned on his arrival here. With regard to the expedition under his temporary charge, composed of portions of his troops, who behaved very gallantly, care should be taken to ascertain the orders and circumstances in the case, before attributing so grave a charge as the escape of the enemy to this officer, and the still graver charge of disobedience of orders, or neglect of duty.

The conducting of the expedition from here, was but a portion of the grave responsibility devolving upon General Whiting.

JUSTICE.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, May 17.

Colonel Richard Maury, commanding the 24th Virginia Infantry, Kemper's brigade, was mortally wounded yesterday in the battle near Drewry's Bluff.

Col. Wm. J. Clarke, 24th North Carolina regiment, was severely, but not dangerously, wounded yesterday morning in the contest near Drewry's Bluff. He was struck in the left shoulder by a shell, and brought to this city to the Spotswood House. Col. Clarke acted with conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Seven Pines, and on the day succeeding that memorable and bloody contest, cleared a twenty-gun battery of the enemy, his conduct on that occasion, for its daring, eliciting even the praise of the malignant Yaukes.

STILL LATER.

The result of this engagement was the capture of 1,600 prisoners and the driving of the enemy beyond Proctor's creek, and between the railroad and his base of operations, our forces holding the railroad. Proctor's creek is a small stream rising in the county west of the railroad, crossing it about a mile south of the Half-way Station, running southeast, and emptying into the Appomattox. This was the situation of affairs last night. Rumors prevailed during the afternoon of the capture of four brigades of the enemy; others modified after consultation from Richmond until he was compelled to report to Gen. Lee that there were few, if any, others who could have conducted this revolution better than he. He moved to lay the bill and resolution on the table. Co. K. none.

W. B. JONES.

For the Confederate.
The following is a list, as correct as can be gathered, of the killed, wounded and missing of Company I, 49th N. C. Regt., in the engagement of the 16th inst., near Drewry's Bluff, Va.:

Killed—Corpl. J. S. Lee, and Private Thompson Brown.

Wounded—Sergt. W. Y. Long, in hand, slight;

Prvates Jacob Brown, flesh wound, in arm; Co. B, Lt. Warlick, wounded in arm, slight; Lt. Walker in side, slight. Co. C, Lt. P. H. Winston, severely in head. Co. D, Lt. J. D. McCorkle, severely in foot. Co. E, none. Co. F, Lt. L. E. Roberts, severely in leg. Co. G, none. Co. H, Lt. Jno. H. Knox, severely in leg. Co. I, Lt. Samuel Hoyle, slightly in arm. Co. K, none.

At the VIRGINIA HOSPITAL.

42d N. C. Regt.—Prvates D. W. Orton and J. O. Hoffer, of Co. B.

24th N. C. Regt.—Prv. R. Wallace, Co. G. 51st N. C. Regt.—Pvt. J. M. Council, Co. D. 61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. J. P. Brown and D. Sloan, Co. D.

17th N. C. Regt.—J. T. Burnett, Co. F.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

52d N. C. Regt.—Prv. Hugh Harding, Matt Humphreys and George A. Graham, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. John Brown, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. S. D. Ballard, Co. B.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. D. Mangum, Co. A.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. J. H. Smith, Co. G.

AT THE VIRGINIA HOSPITAL.

52d N. C. Regt.—Prv. Hugh Harding, Matt

Humphreys and George A. Graham, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. John Brown, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. S. D. Ballard, Co. B.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. D. Mangum, Co. A.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. J. H. Smith, Co. G.

AT THE VIRGINIA HOSPITAL.

52d N. C. Regt.—Prv. Hugh Harding, Matt

Humphreys and George A. Graham, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. John Brown, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. S. D. Ballard, Co. B.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. D. Mangum, Co. A.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. J. H. Smith, Co. G.

AT THE VIRGINIA HOSPITAL.

52d N. C. Regt.—Prv. Hugh Harding, Matt

Humphreys and George A. Graham, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. John Brown, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. S. D. Ballard, Co. B.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. D. Mangum, Co. A.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. J. H. Smith, Co. G.

AT THE VIRGINIA HOSPITAL.

52d N. C. Regt.—Prv. Hugh Harding, Matt

Humphreys and George A. Graham, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. John Brown, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. S. D. Ballard, Co. B.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. D. Mangum, Co. A.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. J. H. Smith, Co. G.

AT THE VIRGINIA HOSPITAL.

52d N. C. Regt.—Prv. Hugh Harding, Matt

Humphreys and George A. Graham, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. John Brown, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. S. D. Ballard, Co. B.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. D. Mangum, Co. A.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. J. H. Smith, Co. G.

AT THE VIRGINIA HOSPITAL.

52d N. C. Regt.—Prv. Hugh Harding, Matt

Humphreys and George A. Graham, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. John Brown, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. S. D. Ballard, Co. B.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. D. Mangum, Co. A.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. J. H. Smith, Co. G.

AT THE VIRGINIA HOSPITAL.

52d N. C. Regt.—Prv. Hugh Harding, Matt

Humphreys and George A. Graham, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. John Brown, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. S. D. Ballard, Co. B.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. D. Mangum, Co. A.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. J. H. Smith, Co. G.

AT THE VIRGINIA HOSPITAL.

52d N. C. Regt.—Prv. Hugh Harding, Matt

Humphreys and George A. Graham, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. John Brown, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. S. D. Ballard, Co. B.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. D. Mangum, Co. A.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. J. H. Smith, Co. G.

AT THE VIRGINIA HOSPITAL.

52d N. C. Regt.—Prv. Hugh Harding, Matt

Humphreys and George A. Graham, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. John Brown, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. S. D. Ballard, Co. B.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. D. Mangum, Co. A.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. J. H. Smith, Co. G.

AT THE VIRGINIA HOSPITAL.

52d N. C. Regt.—Prv. Hugh Harding, Matt

Humphreys and George A. Graham, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. John Brown, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. S. D. Ballard, Co. B.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. D. Mangum, Co. A.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. J. H. Smith, Co. G.

AT THE VIRGINIA HOSPITAL.

52d N. C. Regt.—Prv. Hugh Harding, Matt

Humphreys and George A. Graham, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. John Brown, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. S. D. Ballard, Co. B.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. D. Mangum, Co. A.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. J. H. Smith, Co. G.

AT THE VIRGINIA HOSPITAL.

52d N. C. Regt.—Prv. Hugh Harding, Matt

Humphreys and George A. Graham, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. John Brown, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. S. D. Ballard, Co. B.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. D. Mangum, Co. A.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. J. H. Smith, Co. G.

AT THE VIRGINIA HOSPITAL.

52d N. C. Regt.—Prv. Hugh Harding, Matt

Humphreys and George A. Graham, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. John Brown, Co. D.

61st N. C. Regt.—Prv. S. D. Ballard, Co. B.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. D. Mangum, Co. A.

66th N. C. Regt.—Prv. J. H. Smith, Co. G.

AT THE VIRGINIA HOSPITAL.

52d N. C. Regt.—Prv. Hugh Harding, Matt

The Confederate.

D. K. McBAE, A. M. BROWN
EDITORS.

SATURDAY, May 21, 1864.

The Situation.

The summing up, to this time, of the military affairs shows—that from the first attempt of Grant upon the lines of Gen. Lee in the Wilderness, down to the last attack as reported in the telegrams of Gen. Lee of the 19th, from Spottsylvania C. H., when he made an assault upon the position of Gen. Ewell and was "easily repulsed," our defenders have been signal success-ful. At no time has the enemy obtained a foothold within our lines, except in the instance where he broke in overwhelming force over Gen. Ed. Johnson, and succeeded in capturing that officer with some two thousand prisoners and 15 pieces of artillery. And here the line was almost immediately re-established, and it has not since been broken; nor in any instance retired. The repulses of the foe have been attended, to him, with a slaughter wholly disproportionate to ours, and such a loss as his army cannot be able to afford. We have the New York Tribune of May the 12th. Of course it claims glorious victories; but it admits a loss of forty thousand men, up to Tuesday the 9th.

It would seem, that, at the last, advises the Yankee General had extended his left, retreating his right, and lay along the line of the Ny river—his main force east of the stream. Gen. Lee would soon be on the line of the P. and covering the Telegraph road by Bowling Green to Richmond. The New York Tribune admits the effect of their heavy slaughter, and claims that the question is now one of endurance.

About our capacity, if it is to come to this, there can be no doubt. With comparative small loss, after such desperate fighting; with a spirit keen and confident; a courage not only unimpaired, but emboldened; and a patriotic determination never shaken, there is no danger on our side of straggling, desertion nor demoralization; while the discomfited, baffled, repulsed and disappointed crew, kept drunk to create courage, are fit subjects for all the deleterious influences to which we have alluded.

Add to this the impressive intelligence which reaches our gallant troops each day, that Johnston has in a similar manner repulsed the repeated assaults of Sherman—That Dick Taylor has the Banks closed up; That Morgan has met, defeated and wounded Avery, and that Breckinridge has utterly routed the Dutch Singel, and new hopes arise and heroic determination is strengthened; while to the other side, the long, varying record of defeat and disaster, must produce gloom, despondency and depression—which there is no patriotic impulse to relieve against, and from which whiskey will not revive.

But this is not, good as it is, the only comforting assurance we have. In our view, the success of Gen. Beauregard is of immense importance. It has not been as decisive as we could desire, unless the rumor prove true that the troops of Butler are embarking from their base in the little space between the James and Appomattox. If this be true, we may expect to hear of excellent results.

Altogether we have just cause for profound gratification, in the present aspect of the case. We feel now abiding confidence that the worst of the storm has passed by. At varying intervals there may be momentary renewals of the enemy's efforts; but our armies have already, in meeting successfully the first tremendous shock, surmounted the main difficulty. Husbanded as our men have been, with the care which is one of the distinguishing characteristics of our great Commander, they remain singularly intact and unscathed, and competent for defense in much greater ratio to the power of the assailant, than when the conflict first began.

The time is not near for Eulogy. The hearts of our people are wrung with grief. Mothers, wives, kindred, and friends will find no solace yet, in the consideration that their loved ones who are lost to them for this life, have perished in the honorable discharge of duty, for the preservation of liberty and the salvation of their country; that they have offered their lives as a boon to posterity, to purchase for those who cannot fight the precious heritage of independence. These soothing considerations will come with time, and to time alone must be left, to bring consolation.

North Carolina is bereaved. In sorrowful affliction she stands by the sod where her heroes lie covered, and weeps in her desolation.

To the long list of the brave who have heretofore fallen, are now to be added the names of:

Brig. Gen. J. B. GORDON,
Brig. Gen. J. P. DANIEL,

Colonel THOS. M. GARRETT,

Major JAS. J. IREDELL,

Captain B. W. ANDERSON,

Lieutenant EDWARD S. SMEDES,

Lieutenant WM. H. HAYWOOD.

These are they whom we know and can call, by name. But there are many nameless ones, whose fate as yet has not been heard of. Also, on every field the sons of our State attest in bloody sacrifices their devotion to the cause. Others are reported to have fallen and a long list of suffering wounded.

Our pen falters in the narration of sorrow, affliction and mourning. It is the dread record of war—merciless war—the carnage which our devilish foe inflicts upon our people.

Eschewing Personalities.—Mr. Holden's Column of Men.

After stigmatizing Mr. Clay as a murderer, thief, swearer, gambler and perjurer, Mr. Holden next turns his attention to Gov. Graham.

Gov. Graham attacked Mr. Holden by becoming a candidate for Governor in 1841, and again in 1846; and Mr. Holden was obliged to defend himself. Of course he did so "with reluctance and regret," but the inevitable necessity was upon him, and he meets it with this wise:

"We dare Gov. Graham to meet Mr. Shepard before the people of the West."—Standard, May 27th, 1864.

"The truth is, Gov. Graham's principles and conduct cannot be successfully defended."

"Wm. A. Graham sees the current running against him, and he is alarmed; and he is determined, in his desperation, to play the demagogue for a month, that he may be Governor for two years longer."—Standard, May 27th, 1864.

"Many Whigs are disgusted with the conduct of Gov. Graham and his little and low attacks on Mr. Shepard, and his cowardly fears of meeting him before the people.—Standard, June 24th, 1864.

"And is this indeed Wm. A. Graham? If Gov. Graham does not know this plain fact, he is too ignorant to be Governor."—Standard, July 1st, 1864.

This is moderate for Mr. Holden. Gov. Graham may congratulate himself, that in Mr. Holden's estimation he is only a "coward, a demagogue and an ignoramus." There is no telling what he would have been, if the necessity of defending himself had devolved upon Mr. Holden the unpleasant duty of "inflicting further pain" on Gov. Graham.

We refresh the public memory with Mr. Holden's opinion of Gov. Graham, to show the astuteness of Mr. Holden's perception, and with how much and how nice a discrimination he affixes to his victims their appropriate designations. Every man will readily see how applicable to Gov. Graham, is the appellation *demagogue* his supine and twisting ways; his ready concession of principle to popular demands; his pliant, affable and familiar disposition which so readily puts all men at once upon an equality with him; his freedom from obstinacy of opinion, and the readiness with which he subjects his thoughts to those of other men. These qualities of the demagogue in Gov. Graham readily presented themselves to the eye of so acute an observer as Mr. Holden. But if demagogue be admitted to be a proper attribute of Gov. Graham, who will question the justice or propriety of the accusation of cowardice. It took no extraordinary perception to discover this. A *coward!* why any man who will look upon Gov. Graham's form and figure, his person and bearing, his face and deportment, without at all investigating his life and character, can at once determine upon this point; and no man's opinion will be at all strengthened by Mr. Holden's pronouncement.

When you add to the demagogue and coward, the other character of an *ignoramus!* you have the photograph of Gov. Graham as drawn by Mr. Holden.

The people of North Carolina will not differ in their opinion upon the fidelity of the like-ness; and Mr. Holden, like many other artists, may enjoy the satisfaction of having achieved a unanimous sentiment for his work.

North Carolinians, we shall continue to present to you these *defenses of himself* by Mr. Holden, from time to time, against the attacks of his enemies in the State. Two things will be discovered in the sequel. First, that without exception, every respectable, worthy, great man in the State has been an enemy of Mr. Holden. But that is the folly and weakness of themselves. The second, that Mr. Holden, when he *defends himself* against such attacks, is not particular as to the nature of the weapons he uses or the manner of its employment.

There is a consolation, however, in the reflection, "that it gives (Mr. Holden) no pleasure to inflict pain even on an enemy." Hence his kindly dealing with the Yankees. The merciful and humane man!

GALLANT CHARGE.—We have been furnished with the following account of the gallant part borne by the 31st and 51st regiments' North Carolina Troops, of Clingman's brigade, in the fight of the 16th of May, at the Port Walthall Junction battle:

On the 16th of May, two regiments of Clingman's brigade, the 51st and 31st, were ordered to advance. In a moment the troops mounted the breastworks, and over across the field in front drove the enemy's skirmishers in confusion, and charged with a terrible yell over two hundred yards, sending nearly a whole regiment of Yankees to the rear. These troops then charged a third time, where thousands of the enemy were concealed, killing and capturing many in their lines. In a moment our brave boys were flanked on both sides by two brigades of infantry and some artillery. After terrible loss our men were forced to fall back.

Major General Hoke complimented them very highly.

Gen. Beauregard spoke of this charge as very gallant.

The other two regiments were in a different portion of the field acting their part well, as their loss will show.

THE LATEST.

From the *Enquirer* of Wednesday, we take the following:

Official information received last night states that Beauregard has driven the Yankees beyond Ware Bottom Church, in the lower part of Chesterfield. Some of our men saw their gunboats in the distance. Major General Ransom and staff returned to the city last evening. All was quiet below on both sides of the river.

It was reported that Butler's forces were crossing the James on yesterday, it was thought, for the purpose of marching to join Grant via Malvern Hill. Should such a movement occur, our forces will be up with them.

Extract of a letter from Wilson:

In spite of the *Progress*' assertions, if there is more than one Holden man in this county, the people certainly don't know it; and he never voted for Vance.

ASIDE VOL 62A NO 20

THE WAR NEWS!

From the Petersburg Register of Thursday.

MEMORIALS.—None this City, so

soon all that we could learn up to 3 p. m.

language, nothing of much importance transpired on the immediate front of this city.

From an early hour to past 12 m., very distinct reports of heavy guns were heard sometimes in quick succession, and others at longer intervals, while persons in Prince George and near the water heard very plainly rapid firing of musketry. From about 1 p. m. the noise of firing ceased, and was not heard again until past six o'clock, when the reports of artillery were heard for a short time. Two opinions are current as to the spot whence came the noise of the cannon firing in the morning. Some persons believe that these heavy guns were at "Warebottom Church" in Chesterfield, while others are confident that they were fired at Gatin's farm, formerly known as "Spring Hill"—a high piece of ground about eight miles from Petersburg on the Southbank of the Appomattox.

On the whole, opinion is settled down that the fighting yesterday was indecisive although skirmishing was very heavy, and casualties numerous on both sides considering that operations were confined to skirmishing and artillery fire at long range. Several wounded were brought in this evening, and the belief is that our loss in killed wounded, and captured will amount to some one hundred and fifty. The Yankee loss is most probably exceeded, although it has not been ascertained even approximately.

FROM THE DIRECTION OF CITY POINT.

We have nothing of importance to communicate. On yesterday morning a party of the enemy came up to a point near "Puddock," and just about where the Broadway road turns off from the old stage road to City Point, and ran one or two of our pickets off. At a later hour, Dearing's cavalry charged into them, and drove them towards their base with a loss on our side of one man killed and another wounded. We do not know how the enemy fared in that particular.

FROM THE RICHMOND SENTINEL, of Tuesday, we take the following:

THE BATTLE NEAR PORT WALTHALL.

Yesterday was another day of absorbing excitement in this city. And naturally so. It was pretty generally known or surmised that General Beauregard had determined to attack the enemy's forces, which, for several days, have been demonstrating against Drewry's Bluff. When, therefore, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the sound of battle was heard, and when, at five, the roar became continuous, and musketry and artillery blended their explosions, it was at once understood that the hostile armies had met in a general engagement.

The roar of the battle, which was at first plainly heard, and the line of smoke which was clearly seen from elevated positions, after a while seemingly receded and became less distinct, and finally, about 10 o'clock, became inaudible or disappeared. And in truth, as was afterwards learned, the battle, if not totally suspended at that hour, was greatly lulled, and subsided into skirmishing. The reason of this may be better explained after to-day.

At the hour of writing this, we are without definite results, or at liberty to speak fully of the plan of the battle. It appears that the purpose to attack on yesterday morning had been formed by both of the opposing Generals.

The Yankee General Baldy Smith, had resolved to throw himself on our right so as to cut Drewry's from Richmond; and by another coincidence, Beauregard had arranged to fall on Smith's right, to cut him off from his shipping.

To secure his purpose, Smith had strengthened his left at the expense of his right.

This gave Gen. Ransom, who was sent against Smith's right, an easier task, and hence he was rewarded with a rapid success. At an early hour in the morning, the news spread that he had captured Brigadier General Heckman and his staff, and also the 27th Massachusetts regiment, 340 strong.

Now was the enemy compensated on his left, where he had prepared to deliver his chief attack, for his ill fortune on his other flank. On the contrary, he was repulsed and driven back there also, and at a late hour it was known that he had captured three hundred prisoners from him on that wing.

In these latter operations Gen. Corse's brigade is said to have borne a conspicuous part, and we are sorry to learn, suffered considerably, himself receiving a slight wound.

The centre followed the fortune of the flanks. There, too, at an early hour we had gained ground, and captured two guns, besides prisoners.

Thus prosperous at all points, our success appears to have been unbroken throughout the battle, and many guns and prisoners were added to the captures above noted. Elsewhere we shall give the most authentic results we can obtain going to press. Not are the advantages gained by the battle of yesterday to be measured only by the captures already made.

Positions are said to have been secured,

and the enemy involved in dilemmas,

which are likely to yield valuable results in further operations. Calculations of this sort have, indeed so often ended in disappointment, that however specious, we are not disposed to build largely upon them; but it is something to have secured an opportunity, even though the prize may escape us.

The casualties attending this brilliant and most agreeable success, will shade victory itself with sadness. Mourning is mingled with rejoicing; the honey is mixed with gall. It is

in the nature of a battle to be won.

Thus far we have been furnished with the following account of the gallant part borne by the 31st and 51st regiments' North Carolina Troops, of Clingman's brigade, in the fight of the 16th of May, at the Port Walthall Junction battle:

On the 16th of May, two regiments of Clingman's brigade, the 51st and 31st, were ordered to advance. In a moment the troops mounted the breastworks, and over across the field in front drove the enemy's skirmishers in confusion, and charged with a terrible yell over two hundred yards, sending nearly a whole regiment of Yankees to the rear. These troops then charged a third time, where thousands of the enemy were concealed, killing and capturing many in their lines. In a moment our brave boys were flanked on both sides by two brigades of infantry and some artillery. After terrible loss our men were forced to fall back.

Major General Hoke complimented them very highly.

Gen. Beauregard spoke of this charge as very gallant.

The other two regiments were in a different portion of the field acting their part well, as their loss will show.

ASIDE VOL 62A NO 20

THE LATEST.

From the *Enquirer* of Wednesday, we take the following:

Official information received last night states that Beauregard has driven the Yankees beyond Ware Bottom Church, in the lower part of Chesterfield.

Some of our men saw their gunboats in the distance. Major General Ransom and staff returned to the city last evening.

All was quiet below on both sides of the river.

It was reported that Butler's forces were crossing the James on yesterday, it was thought,

for the purpose of marching to join Grant via Malvern Hill. Should such a movement occur,

our forces will be up with them.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

We return our thanks to a friend for a copy

of the Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday, from which we take the following additional particulars:

As we predicted, the great battle on the Southside was joined yesterday. The plan of battle was conceived and decided upon on Sunday night by the gallant Beauregard, and as daylight broke the work commenced.

Almost before the grey of morning, our forces on the left, under the command of General Ransom, marched out against the enemy, and gave him battle.

The enemy occupied a good position,

and was strongly entrenched in some

fortifications that had been evacuated as on

Friday last, with a view of drawing the enemy on and inducing him to venture an assault

on our inner line of fortifications. This was the enemy's right and our left, and perhaps about a mile or so from Drewry's Bluff. No sooner were our men up than they charged upon the enemy with a perfect yell. The fighting grew severe, and the battle, for a time, wavered. But the onset of our men was too much. In a moment our men swept over the fortifications like an avalanche, and the enemy was soon in rapid flight, leaving our men in full possession of the fortifications, and the

captors of four stand of colors and one battery.

This movement on our left was not immediately effected, and was all accomplished by seven o'clock in the morning.

Driven from these fortifications, the enemy

fell back upon his own achievements, and a general advance was ordered along the lines.

The victory on the left was quickly followed

up. The enemy was no sooner within the fortifications than an order was given to charge home.

Our men advanced to the charge, but the fire of the enemy was so terrible that certain regiments broke into confusion. Here was the trying point—the enemy must be dislodged.</